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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND
INTERFERENCES**

Applicant: Martin L. Hage
Serial No.: 09/305,586
Filed: May 5, 1999

Examiner: A. Johnstone
Group Art Unit: 1733
Docket No.: 589.015US1

**TITLE: TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE LAYER ON POLYMERIC
ARTICLES**

**REINSTATEMENT APPEAL BRIEF TO THE BOARD OF
PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES OF THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

MAIL STOP: APPEAL BRIEF-PATENT
PO BOX 1450
Commissioner for Patents
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This is an appeal from the Office Action mailed on October 23, 2002 finally rejecting claims 1, 3-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14-16 and 21-26, all of the claims in the Application. All other claims are cancelled as drawn to a non-elected invention. **This Brief is in response to the Reopening of the Prosecution noted in the Office Action mailed September 24, 2003. APPELLANT HEREBY ELECTS TO REINSTATE THE APPEAL.**

This Brief is being filed in triplicate. The costs of **\$310.00** have already been debited to Deposit Account No. 50-1391 to cover the fee for the appeal and no further costs are believed to be incurred by this filing. Appellants request the opportunity for a personal appearance before the Board of Appeals to argue the issues of this appeal. The fee for the personal appearance will be timely paid upon receipt of the Examiner's Answer.

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.8: The undersigned hereby certifies that this Transmittal Letter and the paper, as described herein, are being deposited in the United States Postal Service, as first class mail, with sufficient postage, in an envelope addressed to: MAIL STOP: APPEAL BRIEF-PATENT, P.O. Box 1450, Commissioner for Patents, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on 19 December, 2003.

Mark A. Litman
Name


Signature

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REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Vision-Ease Lens, Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary of BMC Industries, Inc. a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of Minnesota.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants do not know of any other pending U.S. Patent Applications that are on appeal which have issues that overlap with the issues in this Appeal. No Interference proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office are known by Appellants to have any substantive relationship to the subject matter of this Appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14-16 and 21-26 have been finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Spector et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,883,169) when further considered with Fischer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,130,353), Albrich et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,033,718), Beavers (U.S. Patent No. 6,109,889) and EPO Application 0 819 744 A2.

Although not stated in writing, the Office Action mailed September 24, 2003 did not repeat the previous rejection of Claims 9 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first and second paragraphs. It will be presumed that these rejections have been dropped.

Claims 2, 6, 10, 13 and 17-20 previously have been cancelled.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No Amendments were filed after the Final Rejection. All previous amendments have been entered. No further amendments have been attempted after the Reopening of Prosecution in the Office Action mailed 24 September 2003.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The temporary protection of polymeric articles, particularly polymeric articles with optical qualities such as ophthalmic lenses formed by the lamination of individual lens blanks, can be effected by the application of polymeric compositions to the surface of the polymer article, the composition being applied as a film or forming a film on a surface of the polymeric article. The individual lens blank is prepared for lamination or coating by application of a selective solvent to the polymeric film, the selective solvent dissolving, dispersing or otherwise removing the polymeric film but neither reacting with or dissolving the composition of the polymeric article. The solvent even may comprise water or aqueous solutions, although C1 to C5 alcohols and alkylene glycol ethers or any blends of these solvents may also be used. (Page 4, lines 11-21)

The invention comprises a process for manufacturing laminated polymeric optical elements comprising:

- a) applying to at least one surface of a first polymeric optical element a first solvent-soluble or first solvent dispersible film, wherein said first polymeric optical element is not soluble in said first solvent;
- b) removing said film from said first polymeric optical element by contacting the film with said first solvent which dissolves or disperses said film; and
- c) laminating said first polymeric optical element to a second polymeric optical element to form a laminated polymeric optical element;

wherein said first polymeric optical element and said second polymeric optical element are wafer components for an ophthalmic lens, and wherein said film comprises a polymer having an acid value greater than or equal to 100. (Original Claim 1)

CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES ON APPEAL

There is now a single generic issue on Appeal. The generic issue is whether the subject matter of claims 1, 3-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14-16 and 21-26 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Spector et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,883,169) when further considered with Fischer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,130,353), Albrich et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,033,718) and EPO Application 0 819 744 A2.

Although the Reopening of Prosecution in the Office Action mailed 24 September 2003 asserts that a “new ground of rejection is set forth below” (Page 2, lines 3-4), the only difference in the **ground of rejection** appears to be the introduction of an editorial error in listing the rejected claims as including claims “22-26” instead of the actual “21-26 listed on the PTOL-326 cover sheet. The ground of rejection and the references used are identical to the rejection set forth in the Office Action mailed 23 October 2002 finally rejected these same claims.

The rejections under 35 USC 112, first and second paragraph is assumed to have been withdrawn, as it was not restated in the Office Action mailed 24 September 2003, although a response to that issue is included herein to assure completeness of the Brief on Appeal.

GROUPING OF CLAIMS

The following grouping of claims is made in compliance with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. 1.191 for the content of an Appeal Brief. The following grouping of claims is made to expedite this Appeal and narrow issues, and is not intended to waive or limit the right of the Applicants to enforce and defend claims separately, even though they are grouped for convenience in this Appeal.

With Respect to the Issues Under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 11, 14-16 and 22-26 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 1.

Claims 9 and 12 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 9 under this issue. These claims recite the cellulose-based polymers that the Office Action asserted did not exist.

Claim 21 shall stand or fall by itself, this claim reciting a specific structure to the lens.

ARGUMENTS OF APPELLANTS

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14-16 and 21-26 have been rejected as obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Spector et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,883,169) when further considered with Fischer et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,130,353), Albrich et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,033,718) and EPO Application 0 819 744 A2.

This rejection is believed to be fairly summarized as set forth in the Office Action as follows:

- 1) The only difference between the invention as claimed and the technology disclosed by Spector et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,883,169) is that:
 - a) Spector protects lens elements with a peelable polymeric film;
and
 - b) The invention claims protection of lens elements with a soluble dissolvable polymeric film.
- 2) It is asserted to be a “conventional alternative technique for removing temporary films from polymeric ophthalmic lenses is removal by dissolving or dispersing the film with such a solvent, such as water or an aqueous solution.” (Citing Fischer et al., Marias Albrich et al., and Beavers et al., with the newly cited EPO reference showing that it is known how to add acid groups to polymers to increase acid numbers.)
- 3) Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ such a conventional alternative technique for removal of the temporary protective film in the Spector et al. ‘169 method.

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-8, 11, 14-16 and 22-26 stand or fall with the patentability of claim 1

This rejection is respectfully traversed as it fails to meet either the legal or factual substantive minimums necessary to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 103(a). There is no disclosure of polymers having the high acid values recited originally in claim 10 and now included in claim 1. That recitation was described in the specification as providing rapid removal of the coating in water, as opposed to requiring high alkalinity solutions (as had to be used by Fischer). This performance characteristic is detailed further below, but the absence of any teaching of this limitation is asserted here to establish the unobviousness of the claimed subject matter. As no reference of record teaches soluble layers having the high acid value, and as there was no identification in the art used in the rejection that such high acid values improve the performance of the layer, especially in its ability to be removed without requiring further cleaning, the subject matter as a whole recited in claim 1 is clearly unobvious.

The rejection and the Spector reference also fails to comprehend the benefits of a solvent/dispersant removal of a film versus a stripping process (as taught by Spector). Although stripping protects against some accumulation of foreign matter on a lens surface, the use of a peelable lens provides other problems. Even though Spector suggests the addition of antistatic agents to the strippable film (column 9, lines 38-43) to prevent dust collection, the antistatic agent does not prevent static from building up on the lens surface. As is well known (e.g., from rubbing balloons, for triboelectric charging phenomena, and the like), polymeric surface are subject to charging that can attract dust and foreign matter. The application and physical removal of two polymers with respect to each other can create charge buildup, which will in turn attract particulates and contaminants. The process of Spector, even with an antistatic agent in the strippable film, can still develop triboelectric charges on the lens from the lens peeling process. Additionally, the use of adhesive tape to strip the film (e.g., Spector, column 10, lines 1-

6) can contaminate the lens with pressure-sensitive adhesive that would attract and retain contaminants and would itself act as a contaminant if it any adhesive is transferred to a lens surface.

Additionally, as the film removal of the invention is done by a wash solution (e.g., preferred in water or aqueous solution), a separate wash step of the lens surface is not necessary. This removes the need for two distinct steps in the use of the lens. Additionally, the protective step of Spector protects only a single surface, and handling of the lens during lamination would require that exposed surfaces be cleaned, even if not between laminated surfaces. The present process therefore would reduce the number of steps needed in the lamination process.

Additionally, the use of certain water-soluble or water-dispersible polymers (e.g., poly(vinyl alcohol), amylose or amylopectin films, starch films, etc.) would be disposable directly into water waste streams and would be minimally polluting or non-polluting according to many industrial standards. The solid stripped film of Spector must become solid waste product, requiring additional handling and disposal.

The Fischer coating is not a mild alkaline coating solution. Unlike the coating recited in the claims with a high acid value, the detergent to remove the Fischer coating must be provided externally. The coating of Fischer was intended for an entirely different purpose, imbibition and mass transfer from the layer to another layer, for which reason it is not well suited for the cleaning purposes and protection purposes of the invention. The Fischer coating is cellulosic, and as such it is a nonionic material, not a base neutralized anionic polymer, for which reason it will have disadvantages when used as a temporary protective coating. Even though the present invention allows for the use of certain cellulosic materials, those must be provided with the high acid number recited in claim 1, and this excludes the polymers shown by Fischer. The problems with those se polymers of Fischer are as follows:

1. The Fischer coating will be a poor cleaning agent for the lens. In the practice of the present invention, this cleaning function is a major benefit to our coating since anionic detergents (that may be included in the polymers) are superior foamers as well as chelation agents thus making them excellent for lifting and suspending particles in solution.

2. In US 5,130,353, their coating necessitates the use of a detergent for removal because, while their vehicle may be water swellable, it is not truly water soluble or readily dispersible for which reason it can not be removed with pure water. Due to the lesser water solubility of the cellulosic material as compared to the high acid polymers (e.g., the anionic polymers) of our coating, there is the very real risk of a contaminating residue being left on the lens when using the Fischer coating, especially if the detergent concentration runs low in the wash tank, which is not uncommon. By virtue of the intentionally very high acid value of our vehicle, the risk of an insoluble residue is nonexistent for our coating since it is its own detergent, removing itself and other contaminants. The inventors have experimented with such hydroxyl functional nonionic materials (described in Fischer) and found them to be grossly inferior because of this very issue of a pure water insoluble residue that can be difficult to remove.

3. The EPO reference has nothing to do with temporary films on ophthalmic lens surfaces. Its teaching with respect to the need for acid values over 100 to enable water-solubility is appreciated, but that has no direct nexus with the teachings of Spector or the other references cited in the rejection. The fact that five references are needed to establish the assertion of obviousness of claim 1, and the majority of the references have no direct relationship to each other or to the field of technology of the invention supports the feeling that the rejection is the piecemeal reconstruction of the limitations of the claims by picking and choosing among references, rather than showing a clear path of

obviousness, with reasoned teachings in the references leading to intended modifications in the prior art with intended results.

4. The Beavers disclosure (U.S. Patent No. 6,106,889) fails to teach the present invention as it clearly intends to leave segments of lubricating coating on a substrate.

The Abstract specifically states:

“Articles such as medical devices are selectively coated with a lubricious coating. A temporary coating, formed from an aqueous solution of a water-soluble polymer of low to moderate molecular weight, is painted onto those portions of the article which are to remain free of any coating in the final product. Then, the entire article is coated with a material which forms a lubricious coating. The article is then soaked in water to loosen the coatings at the locations at which the temporary coating was applied. The coatings are cleanly removed from those locations, leaving an article with a lubricious coating in some portions, and which is uncoated in the remaining portions. The process can be used in coating portions of catheters, surgical gloves, contact lenses, and any other articles which require a lubricious coating only on a portion of the surface of the article.” (*emphasis added*)

5. It is also to be noted that cited references (EPO 0 819 744 and US 6,093,240) are for permanent resin coatings. They have no application whatsoever to easily removed films. In fact, their objective is directly against easy removal. It is difficult to avoid the inference that the references are being considered because of incidental disclosures of limitations in the present claims, while when considered as a whole, the references completely fail to combine in an orderly manner to instruct practice of the invention. AS the references teach these compositions as secure, permanent coatings, it is not obvious to assert that it would be obvious to use them as easily removable coatings. That assertion defies reasonableness and does not establish obviousness.

It is clear that the combination of Spector in view of Fischer, Albrich, Beavers, and the EPO reference fails to teach the present invention as claimed. This rejection is in error and must be reversed.

Claims 9 and 12 shall stand or fall with the patentability of claim 9 under this issue.

These claims recite the cellulose-based polymers that the Office Action asserted did not exist. As there is clearly no evidence on the record of this case that the PTO believed this polymer even existed, it is self-evident that its use was not obvious to the PTO based on the references before it. This rejection is in error and must be reversed.

Claim 21 shall stand or fall by itself, this claim reciting a specific structure to the lens.

There is no evidence in the underlying references that the removable films of the prior art could be used with lenses that were highly structured on their surfaces, as recited in these claims. The fact that the films are highly soluble by way of their high acid number is what enables their safe use on lenses and their ability to be removed cleanly from the surfaces with mild solutions. This concept is completely missing from the art of record, in addition to the complete failure to disclose the use of wash-removable lenses with highly structured lens surfaces.

This rejection is in error and must be reversed.

RESPONSE TO ISSUES RAISED ON PAGES 3 AND 4 OF THE 24 SEPTEMBER 2003 OFFICE ACTION

The Office Action raises numerous defensive issues on pages 3 and 4.

Specifically the Office Action asserts that:

- 1) As the structural differences are obvious, the motivational differences (objectives) do not render the structure unobvious. (Paragraph 4 in Response to Arguments)

The actual argument made by Appellants is:

“There is no disclosure of polymers having the high acid values recited originally in claim 10 and now included in claim 1. That recitation was described in the specification as providing rapid removal of the coating in water, as opposed to requiring high alkalinity solutions (as had to be used by Fischer). This performance characteristic is detailed further below, but the absence of any teaching of this limitation is asserted here to establish the unobviousness of the claimed subject matter. As no reference of record teaches soluble layers having the high acid value, and as there was no identification in the art used in the rejection that such high acid values improve the performance of the layer, especially in its ability to be removed without requiring further cleaning, the subject matter as a whole recited in claim 1 is clearly unobvious.”

That is a substantive argument about a specific limitation not taught by any single reference. As the limitation is not taught, it cannot be obvious. The rejection is absolutely and clearly in error by failing to teach specific limitations recited in the claims. The rejection fails to support the assertion in the rejection that the structural differences

are obvious. If there is no teaching of the structure or the composition in the prior art of record, the recited limitation cannot be obvious.

2) One cannot establish unobviousness by attacking individual references.
(Paragraph 5, of the Response to Arguments)

Appellants have not attacked individual references indiscriminately. Applicants have pointed out that no single reference shows a specific limitation, and without even a single reference showing a specific limitation (e.g., the acid value for a removable film on a lens), the combination cannot be obvious. The response also identified a single reference as being non-analogous art. It is permissible to attack the teachings of individual references when there is a substantive basis for the attack, as there was in each instance.

3) A defensive statement against the assertion that the EPO reference is non-analogous art, asserting that teaching aqueous polymer compositions is sufficient nexus. (Paragraph 6, of the Response to Arguments)

The reference was asserted to be non-analogous art for good and sufficient reason. There can always be some minimal basis for a distal connection between references and claimed inventions, but in legal terms, the nexus must be substantive, meaningful, and suggest the use of the reference within the specific field in which the claimed invention is practiced. A binder composition (as opposed to a distinct film that can be dissolved from a lens) that provides water resistance (when the present invention with high acid content indicates water solubility or dispersibility) is not analogous to the practice of the present invention. There is absolutely nothing within the teachings of the reference that would suggest the use of the “binder composition” that provides “water resistance” as the solvent removable lens protective layer of the invention. The teachings of the reference,

in spite of the fact that both the invention and the reference relate to “films” is non-analogous.

- 4) A general statement of law is made in response to Appellants’ arguments that the secondary references do not even teach the features for which they are cited. The defense is asserted to be that the combined teachings of the references would suggest the structures and steps to those skilled in the art.
(Paragraph 7, of the Response to Arguments)

This general assertion, without identifying specific failures in the arguments of record or overcoming the shortcomings of the teachings of the references in failing to show specific limitations, does not support the rejection. The rejection is in error and general defenses that are unsupported by a showing of the efficacy of the teachings of the reference are mere smoke, without legal substance.

- 5) A general defense against the use of hindsight reconstruction is made.
(Paragraph 8, of the Response to Arguments)

Again, a general assertion of law, without reference to the specific issues raised with respect to the failure of the teachings of references with respect to specific limitations recited in the claims is not a substantive legal argument.

- 6) A defense against the combination of excessive numbers of references is made on the basis of general case law. (Paragraph 9, of the Response to Arguments)

Appellants believe that the need to cite so many references, yet with the inability to teach specific limitations recited in the claims on Appeal is indicative of the general failure of the rejection. It is clear that if five references still cannot provide a teaching of the

specific limitations of the broadest claim, the rejection must fail. That would be so if even only one reference were used.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 112, First Paragraph

The rejection asserts that the specification did not reasonably convey to one skilled in the art that applicants had possession of the invention. The rejection makes the assertion that the original specification "...does not support the coating being selected from cellulose-based polymers having an acid value greater than or equal to 100 **because cellulose –based polymers do not have pendant acidic groups or pendant salts of the acidic groups...**"

That assertion is totally in error with regard to the nature of cellulose polymers. Appellant encloses herewith a copy of the structural formula for Carboxymethylcellulose, a well known staple polymer in commerce for at least twenty years. As can be seen from this structure, there are free acid groups. (www.sbu.ac.uk/water/hycmc.html) A similar structure (with the methyl replaced by propyl groups) exists for carboxypropylcellulose. Based on this generally available information, the acid-substitution of cellulosic polymers is well known. Also note that this commercial product is clearly described as readily susceptible to varying degrees of substitution, directly under the structural formula. It is therefore absolutely clear that the underlying basis of the rejection, that cellulose-based polymers do not have pendant acid groups is in error and therefore the rejection is in error.

The material limitations in claims 1 and (9 and 12) include at least the following descriptions:

“...applying to at least one surface of a first polymeric optical element a first solvent-soluble or first solvent dispersible film... wherein said film

comprises a polymer having an acid value [is] greater than or equal to 100..." (Claim 1) and

"...wherein said film comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of acrylic polymers, polyester polymers, polyurethane polymers, polyvinyl resins, and **cellulose based polymers**..." (Claims 9 and 12, emphasis added)

It is asserted that the disclosure on pages 5-7 does not allow for "cellulose-based polymers" to satisfy the limitation of "...wherein said film comprises a polymer having an acid value greater than or equal to 100..."

This rejection is clearly in error.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 112, Second Paragraph

Because of the well known nature of acid-substituted cellulose-based polymers and their disclosure in the original specification, the term would be well understood by one skilled in the art and the rejection under 35 USC 112, second paragraph is clearly in error. This rejection is in error for the same reasons that the rejection above under 35 USC 112, first paragraph is in error.

CONCLUSION

All rejections of record have been shown in detail to be in error. The rejection should be reversed and all claims should be indicated as allowable.

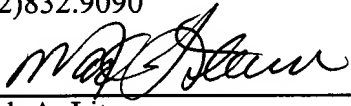
Applicants believe the claims are in condition for allowance and request reconsideration of the application and allowance of the claims. The Examiner is invited to telephone the below-signed attorney at 952-832-9090 to discuss any questions that may remain with respect to the present application.

Respectfully submitted,
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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF-PATENTS, PO BOX 1450, Commissioner for Patents, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on December 19, 2003.

Name: Mark A. Litman



Signature

APPENDIX - THE CLAIMS ON APPEAL

1. A process for manufacturing laminated polymeric optical elements comprising:

a) applying to at least one surface of a first polymeric optical element a first solvent-soluble or first solvent dispersible film, wherein said first polymeric optical element is not soluble in said first solvent;

b) removing said film from said first polymeric optical element by contacting the film with said first solvent which dissolves or disperses said film; and

c) laminating said first polymeric optical element to a second polymeric optical element to form a laminated polymeric optical element;

wherein said first polymeric optical element and said second polymeric optical element are wafer components for an ophthalmic lens, and wherein said film comprises a polymer having an acid value greater than or equal to 100.

2. CANCELLED

3. The process of claim 1 wherein said first solvent is water or an aqueous liquid.

4. The process of claim 1 wherein said first solvent is water.

5. The process of claim 1 wherein said film is applied to said first polymeric optical element by applying a liquid coating composition to said at least one surface and then drying said coating composition to form said film.

6. CANCELLED

7. The process of claim 4 wherein said film is applied to said first polymeric optical element by applying a liquid coating composition to said at least one surface and then drying said coating composition to form said film.

8. The process of claim 1 comprising:

a) applying to at least one surface of a first polymeric optical element and a second polymeric optical element a first solvent-soluble or first solvent dispersible film, wherein said first polymeric optical element and said second polymeric optical element are not soluble in said first solvent;

b) removing said film from said first polymeric optical element and said second polymeric optical element by contacting the film with said first solvent which dissolves or disperses said film; and

c) laminating said first polymeric optical element to said second polymeric optical element to form a laminated polymeric optical element.

9. The process of claim 1 wherein said film comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of acrylic polymers, polyester polymers, polyurethane polymers, polyvinyl resins, and cellulose based polymers.

10. CANCELLED

11. The process of claim 1 wherein said polymer is an acrylic or polyester polymer.

12. The process of claim 8 wherein said film comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of acrylic polymers, polyester polymers, polyurethane polymers, polyvinyl resins, and cellulose based polymers.

13. CANCELLED

14. The process of claim 8 wherein said polymer is an acrylic or polyester polymer.

15. The process of claim 1 wherein said first solvent-soluble or solvent dispersible film is applied to said first polymeric optical element from a solution or dispersion in a coating solvent.

16. The process of claim 15 wherein said first solvent is different from said coating solvent.

17. CANCELLED

18. CANCELLED

19. CANCELLED

20. CANCELLED

21. The process of claim 1 wherein at least one of said wafer components for an ophthalmic lens has a surface feature on a major surface of a wafer component, said surface feature being selected from the group consisting of tabs, grooves, notches, and recessed power segments.

22. The process of claim 8 wherein the first solvent is an aqueous solvent.

23. The process of claim 8 wherein the first solvent is water.

24. The process of claim 8 wherein the first solvent is an aqueous solution.

25. The process of claim 1 wherein said film comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of acrylic polymers, polyester polymers, polyurethane polymers, and polyvinyl resins.

26. The process of claim 8 wherein said film comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of acrylic polymers, polyester polymers, polyurethane polymers, and polyvinyl resins.